



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Smallpox and yellow fever—Inspection of vessels from Chilean coast towns for Ancon—Epidemic smallpox in coast towns not noted on bills of health.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 20, as follows:

Week ended April 18, 1905:

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 68, as follows: Infectious fever, 6; paludic fever, 3; pernicious fever, 5; enteric fever, 1; fever (without classification), 9; enteric diseases, 14; smallpox, 3; tetanus, 4; tuberculosis, 7; whooping cough, 1; from all other causes, 15.

Death by ages: Less than 1 day, 5; 1 day to 1 month, 4; 1 month to 1 year, 19; 1 year to 5 years, 12; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 20 years 1; 20 to 30 years, 6; 30 to 40 years, 9; 40 to 50 years, 2; 50 to 60 years, 4; 60 to 70 years, 2; 70 to 80 years, 2; 80 to 90 years, 1.

On April 15 steamship *Chile* cleared for Ancon with 1 passenger from this port. Twenty-one cabin and 3 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from port of last exposure. This vessel came from ports along the Chilean and Peruvian coast, in many of which plague exists and smallpox is epidemic, but the American bills of health issued at the several ports omit any mention whatsoever of the condition. The bills of health from Antofagasta and Coquimbo, Chile, are especially remiss in this respect, as they are practically blank, except for the name of the vessel, its destination, and the signature of the consular officer.

April 18, steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting vessel, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, and Panama, Republic of Panama. A bill of health was issued for both ports. Crew, 59; cabin passengers, 23; steerage passengers, 12; all told, 94. Vessel, passengers, and crew not examined, but passed on a certificate from the ship's surgeon. These coasting steamers take no passengers from Guayaquil for Panama. Vessel not fumigated.

Fifteen laborers were taken on board the *Chile* to work cargo. These continued on as members of the crew to Panama, as the port regulations do not permit communication with vessels coming from the south except by the quarantine officers. They were vaccinated.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports, April 23, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 8 was higher than it has been for two months past, amounting, calculated on the year, to 17.2 per thousand of the population, thus being also considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 14.7 per thousand. The following cities, however, had a higher death-rate than Berlin, namely: Königsberg, Breslau, Dresden, Aix-la-Chapelle, Munich, as well as Paris and Vienna. The rate of mortality of the following cities was slightly lower than the Berlin figure, viz: Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfort on the

Main, Nuremberg, Hanover, Madgeburg, Halle, and also London. The following places showed considerably more favorable health conditions than Berlin—Rixdorf (with a death rate of 14.2), Charlottenburg (with 12.9), Schöneberg (with the minimum rate of 8.6), Leipzig, Brunswick, and Carlsruhe. The infant death rate in Berlin amounted to 4.3 per year and thousand, and was thus higher than the Hamburg and Liepzig figure, but lower than the Munich and Dresden rate.

There were registered 101 deaths from phthisis-pulmonalis, 126 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 38 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from scarlet fever, 9 deaths from measles, 7 deaths from diphtheria, 2 deaths from influenza. Finally, 24 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended April 22, 1905: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; total number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 17	Drot	25	0	0	0
18	Olympia	41	12	0	0
18	John Wilson	17	0	0	0
20	Belize	18	13	0	0
21	Altai	47	21	0	0

The steamships *Drot*, *Olympia*, and *John Wilson* cleared from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

HAWAII.

Smallpox on steamship Coptic from oriental ports at Honolulu.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, April 24, as follows:

The steamship *Coptic* from oriental ports arrived this morning with a case of smallpox on board in the steerage. The case, together with 401 steerage contacts, was removed to the quarantine station. The quarters occupied by these persons were disinfected and the San Francisco steerage passengers were bathed, disinfected, and returned to the steamer.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended April 22, 1905. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial, and a few cases of dysen-